

The Family of Carabidae (Coleoptera) in Artvin Hatila National Park of Turkey

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Abstract— *The faunistical studies on the family Carabidae (Coleoptera) species in Artvin Hatila National Park in Turkey. In this study, totally 32 species belonging to Pterostichinae, Brachininae, Carabinae, Platyninae, Lebiinae, Nebriinae and Harpalinae subfamilies of Carabidae were collected from Artvin province during 2011-2014. Among these, Amara lucida Duftschmid, Amara aulica Panzer, Brachinus elegans Chaudoir, Brachinus crepitans Linné, Carabus scabrosus Olivier, Anisodactylus binotatus Fabricius, Carabus coriaceus Linnaeus, Carabus mulsantianus Paykull, Carabus graecus Dejean, Harpalus affinis Schrank, Harpalus caspius Panzer, Ophonus cribricollis Dejean, Ophonus azureus Fabricius, Ophonus subquadratus Dejean, Pterostichus anthracinum Illiger are the first records from Artvin.*

Keywords— *Carabidae, Artvin Hatila National Park.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The family of Carabidae is one of the biggest family of the Coleoptera order in terms of the number of species as about 40.000 in the worldwide [1]. The species of the Carabidae family lives under the stones, logs and crusts [2]. 73,5% of these species lives carnivorously, 19,5% of them lives omnivorous and 8,1% of them lives fitofag [2]. The carnivore Carabides are usually eat insects, earthworms, snails, caterpillars and tube lights [3,4]; and fitofags eats plants [5,6]. Some carnivore species of carabids are used significant elements of the biological contention [7]. Carabidae where they live are one of the best bioindicators for the protection of ecosystems [8,9,10,11].

The Carabidae family is pullulated with the species and more than 170 species have been determined in the based on 1100 species in Turkey. Also 41% of them are endemic. This number does not reflect the actual number of the Carabidae species in Turkey [12,13,14].

There are several studies about the family of Carabidae in Turkey [12,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33]. But there has not been conducted any study about the Carabidae fauna of Artvin. It is aimed that this research define the fauna of Carabidae family in

Hatila Valley National Park and around by using of the pitfall trap method.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Artvin Hatila Valley National Park was announced as a national park in 1994 and became one of the 40 national parks in our country. This national park area has 16998-hectare area and the GPS coordinates of 41° 11' 11" N, 41° 44' 09' E'. The altitude of the highest point is 3224 m (Kurt Mountain), and the lowest point is 160 m (Çoruh River). This national park area has relict and endemic plant cover, unusual geological and geomorphological structure, unique scenic beauty, rich fauna and recreational potential. Semi-arid, subhumid and humid climates are seen in the area. According to the grid system that was applied by Davis that this area in A8 square and Colchis part of Euro-Siberian flora area of Holarctic flora region concerning the phytogeography and flora areas [34]. The field of the study has characteristics of a transition region between Black Sea climate and Continental climate [35].

The samples were collected from the Artvin Hatila National Park in between 2011-2014 years constitute the primary material of the study. Other materials are as follow; pitfall traps for collecting the species, pliers, stereomicroscope, numbered insect stings, glass materials and various chemicals for preparation. The samples of the species belong to Carabidae family were collected from the weeds (meadow grass, ferns, etc.) unopened areas for agriculture and forest lands.

The most of the species of Carabidae lives under the soil and several studies show that the pitfall traps were used to catch them in several studies. 80 pitfall traps were placed in 20 different areas by embedding till on the ground level. The traps has plastic containers were places and specially prepared malt solution and land snails belong to the families of Cochlostomatidae, Pomatiidae, Truncatellidae, Aciculidae. These traps were controlled every 15 days and insects were collected from their in and the malt solution and snails were changed as well. The malt solution was prepared by boiling one litter beer and 250g sugar together, then refrigerated. The preparation was applied to the Carabidae species in the laboratory conditions. The

diagnosis of these collected samples was actualized by using the determination keys of Lindroth [36], Geigenmüller & Trautner [37], Forsythe [38] and Hurka [1].

The similar samples were recognized in the forest entomology laboratory in Artvin Çoruh University After that some species were determined Protection Department Entomology Laboratory and Entomology Museum of Plant Protection of Agricultural Faculty of Erzurum Atatürk University. The studies about Carabidae species were useful for publishing Lindroth [36], Lodos [12], Gueorguiev & Gueorguiev [37], Kryzanovsky *et al.*, [39], Hurka [1], Casale and Taglianti [40], Neculiseanu and Matalin [41], Casale *et al.*, [13] and Kesdek & Yıldırım [42] the distribution of species in Turkey and the world.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As a result of the studies, 32 Carabidae species belonging to Pterostichinae (9), Brachininae (2), Carabinae (14), Platyninae (1), Lebiinae (1), Nebriinae (1), Harpalinae (4) 15 subspecies and 7 subfamilies were recorded in Hatila National Park in Artvin.

Pterostichinae

Amara Bonelli, 1810

Amara similata (Gyllenhal, 1810)

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 27.VI.2014, 2 ♂♂, ♀; 17.VII.2014, 3 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂
Distribution in Turkey: Artvin, İzmir, Kars [28,40].

Distribution in the world: Algeria, Anatolia, Asia, Caucasus Crimea, Czech Republic, Europe, Moldova, North Africa, Northwest Himalaya, Russia, Siberia, Slovakia, South of Armenia, Turkestan, Turkey, Ukraine [1,37,39,40,41,43].

Amara (Paracelia) saxicola (Zimmermann, 1831)

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 29.VI.2014, 3 ♂♂, ♀; 17.VII.2014, 2 ♀♀.
Distribution in Turkey: Artvin, Erzurum, Kars [40,44].
Distribution in the world: Anatolia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Caucasus and Mediterranean Countries, Crimean Mountains, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Southeast of Central Asia, Turkey, Ukraine [39,40,41].

Amara aenea (De Geer, 1774)

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 18.VI.2014, 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; 11.VII.2014, ♂, 3 ♀♀.
Distribution in Turkey: Ankara, Antalya, Ardahan, Artvin, Bitlis, Bolu, Erzincan, Eskişehir, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Iğdır, İzmir, Kars, Kastamonu, Konya, Manisa, Muğla, Nevşehir, Ordu, Rize, Sinop, Tokat [23,29,40,43,45,46].

Distribution in the world: Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canary Islands, Corsica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Jordan, Netherlands, Iraq, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Nearikovo North Africa, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Sardinia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia [46].

Amara lucida (Duftschmid, 1812)

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 5 ♂♂, ♀; 14.VII.2013, 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂.
Distribution in Turkey: Anatolia, Erzurum, Kahramanmaraş [20,40,44].

Distribution in the world: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Caucasus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Moravia, Netherlands, North Africa, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Transcaucasia, Ukraine [1,6,37,39].

Amara ovata (Fabricius, 1792)

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 5 ♂♂; 14.VII.2013, 3 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂
Distribution in Turkey: Artvin, Erzurum, Kars [20,44].
Distribution in the world: Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Caucasia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Germany, Japan, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Transcaucasia, Transbaikalia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Urals, Uzbekistan [1,6,37,39].

Amara (Curtonotus) aulica (Panzer, 1796)

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 28.VI.2013, 2 ♂♂; 10.VII.2014, ♀; 24.VII.2014, ♀.
Distribution in Turkey: Kahramanmaraş [20,40].
Distribution in the world: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canary Islands, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Mongolia, Moldova, Netherlands, North America, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Siberia, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan [1,6,47].

***Pterostichus* Bonelli, 1810**

***Pterostichus (Melanius) anthracinum* (Illiger, 1798)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 3 ♂♂, ♀; 14.VII.2013, 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Anatolia (no locality) [40].

Distribution in the world: Europe, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Central Asia, Russia, Slovakia [1,37,39,40,41].

***Pterostichus (Melanius) nigrita* (Paykull, 1790)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 2 ♂♂; 14.VII.2013, 3 ♀♀, ♂

Distribution in Turkey: Ardahan, Artvin, Eskişehir, Erzurum, Kars [21,40,42].

Distribution in the world: Bulgaria, Caucasus, Czech Republic, England, Central Asia and Europe, Moldova, Russia, Siberia Slovakia, Turkey, Turkistan [1,37,39,40,41].

***Zabrus* Clairville, 1806**

***Zabrus spinipes* (Fabricius, 1798)**

Material examined: Hatila National Park: 30.VI.2014 ♂; 22.VII.2014, 2 ♀♀.

Distribution in Turkey: Ankara, Artvin, Trabzon [15,48].

Distribution in the world: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Sweden, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia [6].

Brachininae

***Brachinus* Weber, 1801**

***Brachinus elegans* (Chaudoir, 1842)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 3 ♀♀; ♂, 17.VII.2013, 2 ♀♀.

Distribution in Turkey: Tokat [48].

Distribution in the world: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Iraq, Iran, Italy, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Morocco, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine, Yugoslavia [6].

***Brachinus crepitans* (Linné, 1758)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 2 ♂♂; 14.VII.2013, 3 ♀♀, ♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Amasya, Giresun, Kahramanmaraş [20,40,48].

Distribution in the world: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Luxembourg, Latvia, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Yugoslavia [6].

Carabinae

***Calosoma* Weber, 1801**

***Calosoma inquisitor* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.IV.2012, 2 ♂♂; 11.VII.2014, 2 ♀♀, ♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Artvin, Erzincan, Tunceli, Antalya [49].

Distribution in the world: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Germany, Greece, France, Hungary, Japan, Italy, Iran, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, North Africa, Norway, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Turkey, [37].

***Calosoma sycophanta* (Linné, 1758)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 2 ♂♂; 14.VII.2013, 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Ankara, Artvin, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş [15,20,40].

Distribution in the world: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, France, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro Morocco, South Moravia, Netherlands, Croatia, North Africa, North America, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Siberia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Syria, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan [1,6,37,39,47].

***Carabus* Linnaeus, 1758**

***Carabus convexus* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; 14.VII.2013, 2 ♀♀, ♂

Distribution in Turkey: Black sea region of Turkey, Marmara Region, Rize [13,48].

Distribution in the world: Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Yugoslavia [6].

***Carabus scabrosus* (Olivier, 1795)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 28.VI.2014, ♂, ♀; 07.VII.2014, 2 ♀♀.

Distribution in Turkey: Ordu [48].

Distribution in the world: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Greece, Georgia, Iran, Turkey, Ukraine [6].

***Carabus (Procrustes) coriaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; 14.VII.2013, 3 ♀♀, ♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Izmir, Canakkale, Marmara Region, Muğla Western Mediterranean [13,29,46,49].

Distribution in the world: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Sardinia, Sicily, Slovakia, Slovenia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia [13].

***Carabus mulsantianus* (Paykull, 1790)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 2 ♂♂; 14.VII.2013, 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Kahramanmaraş [15,50].

Distribution in the world: Turkey [6].

***Carabus (Pachystus) graecus* (Dejean, 1826)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 3 ♂♂; 14.VII.2013, 3 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Aegean and Marmara Regions, Ankara, Canakkale, Western Mediterranean [15-50].

Distribution in the world: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Caucasus Republics, Egypt, Greece, Georgia, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Peninsula, Russia, Scandinavia, Syria, Turkey [13,51].

Harpalus Latreille, 1802

***Harpalus affinis* (Schränk, 1781)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 4 ♂; 14.VII.2013, 4 ♀.

Distribution in Turkey: Rize [48].

Distribution in the world: Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lichtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Switzerland [6].

***Harpalus smaragdinus* (Duftschmid, 1812)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 4 ♂♂; 14.VII.2013, 2 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Antalya, Ardahan, Artvin, Bitlis, Bolu, Çanakkale, Çankırı, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kars, Malatya, Manisa, Sivas [20,29,40,42,50].

Distribution in the world: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Caucasus, Central Asia, Crimea, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,

Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Siberia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Urals, Uzbekistan [1,6,37,39,47].

***Harpalus caspius* (Panzer, 1797)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 3 ♂♂, ♀; 14.VII.2013, 3 ♀♀, ♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Anatolia (no locality) [39].

Distribution in the World: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Caucasus, Crimea, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine [6,37,39].

***Harpalus distinguendus* (Duftschmid, 1812)**

Material examined: Artvin – Hatila National Park: 30.VI.2013, 4 ♂♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Bergama, Bayburt, Burdur, Çanakkale, Erzincan, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Isparta, İçel, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Konya, Tokat, Trabzon [29,40,42,50].

Distribution in the world: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Caucasus, Central Asia, Czech Republic, Europe, Iran, Kazakhstan, Korea, Middle Mediterranean Countries, Mongolia, North East Africa, North East and West China, Northern Russia, Siberia, Slovakia [1,40,51].

Poecilus Bonelli, 1810

***Poecilus cupreus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Material examined: Hatila National Park: 30.VI.2014, 4 ♂♂; 22.VII.2014, 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Ankara İzmir-Kemalpaşa, Antalya, Ardahan, Artvin, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bolu, Çanakkale, Çankırı, Erzurum, Kars, Kastamonu, Konya, Ordu, Sinop [29,40,50].

Distribution in the world: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, British Isles, Bulgaria, Caucasian Republics, Corsica, Crete, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Eastern Palearctic Region, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Sardinia, Sicily, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, the Arabian Peninsula, Turkey, Ukraine, Yugoslavia [51].

Pseudoophonus Motschulsky, 1844***Pseudoophonus rufipes (De Geer, 1774)***

Material examined: Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 2 ♂♂; 14.VII.2013, 4 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Adana, Adıyaman, Ankara, Antalya, Ardahan, Artvin, Bartın, Bingöl, Bursa, Çankırı, Diyarbakır, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Iğdır, Isparta, İçel, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Malatya, Karaman, Kars, Konya, Kütahya, Malatya, Muğla, Ordu, Osmaniye, Sivas, Tokat, Trabzon, Yalova [15,20,23,40,42,48,52,53].

Distribution in the world: Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Crimea, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Morocco, Netherlands, North America, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Siberia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Urals, Uzbekistan [1,6,37,39,47,52].

Pseudoophonus calceatus (Duftschmid, 1812)

Material examined: Hatila National Park: 30.VI.2014, 2 ♂♂; 22.VII.2014, 3 ♀♀, ♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Artvin, Trabzon [48].

Distribution in the world: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Norway, North Korea, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia [6].

Platyninae***Dolichus Bonelli, 1810******Dolichus halensis (Schaller, 1783)***

Material examined: Hatila National Park: 30.VI.2014, 3 ♂♂, ♀; 22.VII.2014, 4 ♀♀.

Distribution in Turkey: Ankara, Artvin [15,49].

Distribution in the world: Armenia, Caucasus, Central Asia, Central and South Russia, Kazakhstan, Siberia, Turkey, Ukraine [39,40].

Lebiinae***Cymindis Latreille, 1806******Cymindis axillaris (Fabricius, 1794)***

Material examined: Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 2 ♂♂; 14.VII.2013, ♀.

Distribution in Turkey: Artvin, Çorum, Kahramanmaraş [20,48].

Distribution in the world: Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia [6].

Nebriinae***Nebria Latreille, 1802******Nebria brevicollis (Fabricius, 1792)***

Material examined: Hatila Milli Parkı: 20.VI.2012, 2 ♂♂; 14.VII.2013, 3 ♀♀, ♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Antalya, Artvin, Aydın, Denizli, Bolu, İzmir, İstanbul, Kastamonu, Ordu [29,40].

Distribution in the world: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Balearic Islands, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, British Isles, Bulgaria, Corsica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Jordan, Netherlands, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Romania, Russia, Sardinia, Sicily, Slovakia, Slovenia, Syria, the Arabian Peninsula, Turkey, Ukraine, Yugoslavia [51].

Harpalinae***Anissodactylus Dejean, 1829******Anisodactylus binotatus (Fabricius, 1787)***

Material examined: Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 2 ♂♂, ♀; 14.VII.2013, 3 ♀♀, ♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Adana, Anatolia (no locality), Kahramanmaraş [20,40].

Distribution in the world: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Altai, Andorra, Armenia, Asor Islands, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Britain, Bulgaria, Caucasus, Crimea, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, North Africa, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Siberia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Syria, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan [1,6,37,47].

Ophonus Dejean, 1821***Ophonus (Hesperophonus) cribricollis (Dejean, 1829)***

Material examined: Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 2 ♂♂; 14.VII.2013, 3 ♀♀, ♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Anatolia (no locality), Ankara [15,40].

Distribution in the world: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Greece, Iraq, Iran, Spain, Israel, Italy, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine [1,6,37,39,47].

Ophonus (Hesperophonus) azureus (Fabricius, 1775)

Material examined: Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 2 ♂♂; 14.VII.2013, 4 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Anatolia, Ankara, Bayburt, Erzurum, Sinop, Trabzon [15,40,42].

Distribution in the world: Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Iran, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan [1,6,37,39,47].

Ophonus (Hesperophonus) subquadratus (Dejean, 1829)

Material examined: Hatila National Park: 20.VI.2012, 3 ♂♂, ♀; 14.VII.2013, 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Anatolia (no locality), Antalya, Erzurum, İzmir [40,42,43].

Distribution in the world: Africa, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Caucasus, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Georgia, Greece, Iran, Israel, Italy, Libya, Malta, Moldova, Russia, Spain, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine [6,37,39,47].

Turkey has a rich biological diversity in respect of geographical location. The scientific researches are being conducted for revealing the natural riches in Turkey. 32 species from Carabidae family were found and analyzed to determine the fauna of Carabidae Hatila National Park in Artvin (*A.similata*, *A.saxicola*, *A.aenea*, *A.lucida*, *A.ovata*, *A.aulica*, *A.binotatus*, *B.elegans*, *B.crepitans*, *C.inquisitor*, *C.sycophanta*, *C.convexus*, *C.scabrosus*, *C.coriaceus*, *C.mulsantianus*, *C.graecus*, *H.affinis*, *H.smaragdinus*, *H.caspicus*, *H.distinguendus*, *P.cupreus*, *P.rufipes*, *P.calceatus*, *Z.spinipes*, *D.halensis*, *C.axillaris*, *N.brevicollis*, *O.cribricollis*, *O.azureus*, *O.subquadratus*, *P.anthracinum*, *P.nigrita*).

Calosoma sycophanta of *Calosoma* species from the subfamily of Carabinae is one of the most important species that was found in the area and its known that these species are predator life and used actively for biological contention. The species of the *Zabrus spinipes* and *Pseudoophonus rufipes* are from the fitofag species that

cause the harmful effects in cultivated plants such as corn, wheat, and strawberry fields [52].

15 species were determined and accepted as the first record for the local fauna of Artvin at the end of the study (*A.lucida*, *A.aulica*, *B.elegans*, *B.crepitans*, *C.scabrosus*, *A.binotatus*, *C.coriaceus*, *C.mulsantianus*, *C.graecus*, *H.affinis*, *H.caspicus*, *O.cribricollis*, *O.azureus*, *O.subquadratus*, *P.anthracinum*). Again in this study, totally ten species were accepted as the first record for the fauna of Eastern Black Sea (*A.lucida*, *A.aulica*, *B.elegans*, *A.binotatus*, *C.coriaceus*, *C.mulsantianus*, *C.graecus*, *H.caspicus*, *O.cribricollis*, *P.anthracinum*).

When the evaluation is conducted based on the species it is clearly seen that the individuals of *Harpalus smaragdinus* are more common than the others. The species of *Harpalus distinguendus*, *Poecilus cupreus*, *Pseudoophonus calceatus*, *Zabrus spinipes*, *Dolichus halensis* and *Ophonus cribricollis* have the lowest population in contrast with the other kinds.

When the insects in traps are evaluated, totally 864 insects were caught. 153 of them belong to the species of *Amara* and *Brachinus*, 378 of them belong to the species of *Calosoma* and *Carabus*, 172 of them belong to the species of *Harpalus*, *Poecilus*, *Pseudoophonus* and *Zabrus*, and finally 161 of them belong to *Dolichus*, *Cymindis*, *Nebria*, *Ophonus* and *Pterostichus* species. It is found that when we evaluate the feed amount in the traps we saw that live snails catch more than the traps have malt solution. Forestlands and cultivated areas are defined intense population of the species of Carabidae family [8,53]. Hatila National Park was exposed to the attacks bark beetles in previous years. There are many trees that broken and ruined in this park area. These trees enhance the insect diversity in the area. It is possible to increase the number of species if this study is applied provincial in Hatila National Park. In conclusion, it is based on this research that 32 species of Carabidae family in Hatila National Park is a sign for the richness of species in the region.

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